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To the Printers of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Upper-Marlborough, Nov. 18, 1762.

GENTLEMEN,

AS there are great Numbers in this Province, who have not yet had the SMALL-POX, and INOCULATION is at present practis'd in different Parts of it, I cannot think it will prove either useless or unentertaining, to many of your Readers, to see a critical and candid Account of that particular Method of Preparing the Body for that Distemper, which has been found so surprisingly Successful of late Years, on several Thousands in the Northern Provinces of this Continent, as well as in South-Carolina. Something of this Sort is the more Necessary, seeing there are a Set of Men, who, meanly enough, endeavour to make a Secret of what was originally intended and publish'd by me for a general Good. I say, Gentlemen, I shall make bold to assert, that this salutary Method of Preparation was originally Recommended and Introduc'd into Practice by me; for certainly every Man who Contributes in so Remarkable a Manner to the Safety of his Fellow-Creatures, has at least a Right to the Credit of it, and consequently may, without the Imputation of Vanity, be allow'd to Claim and Support that Right. Now this must be acknowledg'd not only excusable, but necessary and expedient, if it shou'd appear, that many of those who Practise the Method, ungratefully conceal or deny to whom they have been oblig'd for it.—How far then what has been hinted, is founded on such undeniable Facts, as every Person in America may readily examine into, the Attentive and Impartial Peruser of what follows is left to determine.

It was in the Year 1750, that I publish'd an Academical Discourse at Philadelphia, on the Preparation of the Body for the SMALL-POX, &c. principally with a View to recommend to the Experience of Others a Method of Preparation which I had myself experienc'd in many Instances, with the greatest Success. What was particular in the Method was profess'dly taken from a Hint of the great Dr. BOERHAAVE, concerning the Virtue of Mercury and Antimony properly Prepared and United, as a specific Antidote, against the poisonous and pernicious Effects of the various Contagion in the human Body. I call what BOERHAAVE says on the Subject a Hint only, for it is really nothing more, express'd too with the utmost Caution and Reserve: He seems rather to hope and wish that such a useful Discovery might be made, than to allege that he himself had made it, as may be easily judg'd from his own Words.

Correctio Specifica niti debet invenio remedio opposito illi veneno contagioso: Quale invenire posse, comparatio historiarum antidotorum, & indoles hujus mali, faciunt sperare; & ad indagandum impellit summa hinc futura humani generi utilitas. And the furthest he goes after having mentioned and describ'd the Mercurial and Antimonial Medicine is to add, *Ut queramus, incitat aliquis horum aliquando successus.* Yet, when I considered, that extreme Caution in Matters of this Sort was the peculiar Characteristic of this great Man, I judg'd the most distant Hint from him was well worth pursuing; I was farther confirm'd in this Opinion, by reading the following Passage in the Preface to his Book *De Materia Medica*, &c. wherein he directs the Way of Preparing the Mercurial and Antimonial Medicine: Addressing himself to those who attended his Lectures, he says, *Estis vero idonei vos testes, quanta circumspectione utar, quam saepe tardiosa fere ad fastidium usque minutiarum consideratione odiosus sum, priusquam vobis titulo medicamenti vel minimum quid laudare auserim.* I concluded therefore, that more might justly be expected from a modest Hint dropped by one of such a Temper and Character, than from the most positive Assurances of the vain and empirical Boasters of the Profession.

I chose to be somewhat particular in mentioning what originally led me to make a Trial of such a Medicine in preparing the Body for the Small-Pox, because when I first entered into Practice, although this Notion of BOERHAAVE had been taken Notice

of by some Writers, and a preparative Course of Mercury and Antimony recommended in Consequence of it; yet, on the Whole, I found it was intusely disfigured in Practice, having been publicly censur'd and condemned by the Doctors Mead & Huxam †, who were justly reckon'd at the Head of their Profession in England. Notwithstanding these Discouragements, such was the high Veneration I had imbib'd during the Course of my Education, for the Name and Opinions of BOERHAAVE, that I determin'd on embracing every Opportunity which offer'd of giving the Medicine a fair Trial, in order to be able to judge for myself in the Affair; the Consequence was, that when I publish'd the Discourse it was with the strictest Regard to Truth I express'd myself in the following Manner: "On every Occasion, for the Space of Ten Years, when I have been call'd on to prepare People for receiving the Small Pox, either in the natural Way or by Inoculation (having prepared many for both) I have constantly us'd such a Mercurial and Antimonial Medicine as BOERHAAVE has describ'd; and I can honestly declare, that I never saw one so Prepared in any Danger under the Disease."

About Eighteen Months after the Discourse was first Published at Philadelphia, it was Re-printed in London; and the Authors of the *Monthly Review*, were pleas'd to make some Observations on it, in their Collection for the Month of April 1752; these Observations seem'd, in general, to be made with Judgment and Candour, and allow'd the Performance full as much Merit as the Author thought it entitl'd to; yet there was One Thing (through Inattention I think it must have been) insinuated, which was so contrary to what I have ever profess'd, that I must beg Leave to take this Opportunity of clearing up the Point. The Reviewers concluded their Observations on the Method of Preparation I had recommended, in the following Manner, "Now supposing the good Effects of this Antimonial and Mercurial Medicine, so very general, Dr. Thomson would deserve a liberal Acknowledgment from his Country, and the Gratitude of his whole Species, for a more explicit Communication of it." Now in the first Place, I contend, that the good Effects of the Medicine has been proved by some Thousands of Instances, to be every Bit as general as was assert'd in the Discourse. And in the next Place, I insist upon it, that I was full as explicit about the Matter as I ought to have been, for it is plain from the Discourse, that the Medicine I us'd, was of the same Kind with what BOERHAAVE propos'd; and every Physician easily knows where to find a Specimen of that; I could have done no more, than to add a Recipe, by Way of Specimen, and this I look'd upon to be, not only unnecessary but dangerous; unnecessary to Men of Skill and Judgment in Physic, who alone are fit to prescribe, vary and adapt such Medicines to different Ages, Circumstances and Constitutions; and at the same Time extremely Dangerous to those Rash and Ignorant Men (as too many such there are) who think nothing more is necessary to Qualify them for the Practice of Physic, than to learn the Names of Diseases, and the Forms of the Remedies Prescrib'd for them. To prevent Mischief from this Cause, the judicious BOERHAAVE profess'dly avoid'd joining any Prescriptions to his Book, *De cognoscendis & curandis Morbis*; but his Sentiments on this Subject are so just, so much to the present Purpose, and so finely express'd, that I think I can neither do the Public, myself, or the illustrious Author, complete Justice, without citing his own Words, which follow, *"Nec Speciosis medicamentorum titulos morbis addidi: Cur? Nihil arti exitiale magis novi; namque id imprimis arbitrabar nocere, dum audito remedii nomine & Morbi, exstingenda se parat arti jactant empirici, impune in hominum perniciem grassentur, donec Sero solo tandem cadaverum exspectamento sapiant."* Severe, but Just! All the Wisdom, it seems, which in BOERHAAVE's Opinion, Empiricks learn, is after the MURDERS they commit, when it is too late. But some will be apt to inquire, who does BOERHAAVE mean by Empiricks? To which I reply in general (for it would

be tedious in this Place to enter into Particulars) that BOERHAAVE means by Empiricks, not only vagrant and itinerant Quacks, but all those who Practise Physic on the Strength of their own Observation and Experience, without having taken the proper Methods to understand the Animal Economy, the History of Diseases, and the Powers of Medicine upon the Human Machine. He takes it for Granted, that such Practitioners, let them Boast as much as they will, must often destroy their Fellow-Creatures; and he regrets they are suffer'd to do so unpunish'd. Certainly what so nearly concerns the Welfare of the People, ought not to be below the Notice of a Legislature; yet after the best Regulation that could be made, it would perhaps be impossible to guard against all the pernicious Effects of Empiricism, a good Deal, however, most certainly might be done towards preventing much Mischief! and as for what the Laws of Man can't prevent, nothing remains but to join the famous Dr. Huxam, in recommending it to those Bold and Ignorant Men, to pay some Regard to the Law of GOD, and seriously peruse the Sixth Commandment. But to proceed,

These then were my Reasons, for I have long adopted BOERHAAVE's Sentiments on the Subject, for not choosing to add any Formule of the Preparatory Medicines in the Discourse: I hope they will appear to be good Reasons, founded on just and generous Principles, and not on a mean Design, to conceal any Thing which might prove of Public Benefit, as the Authors of the *Monthly Review* would seem to insinuate; nor are they the only Persons, who, through Inattention, have fallen into the same Mistake. I have been the more surpris'd at this too, as I have expressly own'd in the Discourse, that every judicious Physician easily knew how to execute the Method of Preparation Propos'd, and gave that as a Reason, why formal Directions were unnecessary. It is plain therefore I could have no Design, to Monopolize the Practice; with what View, then, could I so warmly recommend it to the Experience of others? Common Sense and Common Candour will answer for me on the Occasion. But although it be evident to a Demonstration, that it could never be my Intention to conceal any Material Part of that Method of Preparation, which I Publish'd for the general Good, yet it is certain, after it's surprising Success had been experienced, in Consequence of my Recommendation, there were those who attempt'd to make a very great Secret of the Medicines us'd; and to avail themselves in the most Scandalous and Mercenary Manner of that Secret: This was a vile Attempt to Rob me of an Honour, and the Public of an Advantage; but this Matter will be better understood by the following brief History of the Affair.

When my Discourse was first Published at Philadelphia, the Method of Preparation propos'd was repeatedly attacked in Print: I was charg'd with having embrac'd the only absurd Opinion to be found in all BOERHAAVE's Works; Dr. Mead's Censure of that Opinion was Quoted against me in Proof of that Charge, and in short, almost all the Practitioners in that City (a very few excepted) tried every Way they could think of, Public and Private, to bring the Method into Disrepute. I ventur'd however in a Public Reply, to predict, that all their Opposition would avail nothing, as soon as it could obtain a fair Trial. This Prediction has since been more than accomplished, because it really forc'd itself into the Practice and good Opinion of those very Men, as well as many others, under all the Disadvantages of a most unfair Trial, as will presently appear. About Five Years ago, a third Edition of my Discourse was printed at New-York, while an Epidemical Small-Pox was spreading very fast through the neighbouring Province of New-Jersey; it so happened, that a certain Mr. Barnard, a Man of little or no Education in Physic, or indeed in any Thing else, began to Practise Inoculation in that Province: The two first Patients that he Inoculated, had the Distemper so bad, that they were judg'd in great Danger, and another Doctor was sent for to their Assistance: Barnard own'd, it seems, that all the Preparation he had given his Two Patients, was two or three Doses

Doses of *Pilule ex duobus* before they were inoculated; which, being Purgatives of the hot draft-*Ne* Sort, were the very worst he could have hit on for his Purpose: But the Gentleman who was called to his Assistance, gave him some Directions about preparing his future Patients with Antimony and Mercury; and Purgatives of a more cooling Nature, agreeable to the Method proposed in my Discourse; the *Jerseyman* followed the Advice, and had such a surprizing Run of Success, that in a short Time he inoculated above 1000, without losing any but two or three very young Children, who were said likewise to die of other Disorders. Yet let me take this Opportunity of observing, that there is not the same Dependence to be placed in the Specific Power of the Medicines on Children, under two Years of Age, as on grown People, because it would be unsafe to give a sufficient Quantity, in such tender Constitutions, to answer the Purpose with any Degree of Certainty.

When Mr. *Barnard* found he had gained a considerable Reputation from the Success of this Method of Preparation, he pretended to make a great Secret of the Medicines he used; nay, there were several weak enough to buy the Secret of him for a Piece of Money, and they sold it again to others; so that it became, for some Time, a Matter of Merchandize among the Ignorant; and I am told, this is still practised by some Empirical Itinerants in *Virginia* and *Maryland* to this Day.— But the *Jersey Secret-Monger* finding that the more he gave of the Specific Medicines, the more certainly the Power of the *variolous Infection* on the human Constitution was weakened and demolished, he at length gave Mercury in such Quantities as seldom failed to affect the Mouths of his Patients, nay, frequently to throw them into downright Salivations; by these Means the Secret discovered itself, and it was soon evident to every one who had read, and was capable of understanding my Discourse, that it was no other than an Injudicious Way of putting that Specific Method of Preparation in Practice, which I had in the warmest and most public Manner recommended several Years before; I call his Way *Injudicious*, because, though he never failed to produce a favourable Small-Pox, yet it is well known that he often ruined the Constitutions of his Patients; and this in the strongest Manner confirms, both what was said of the Medicine as a Specific *Corrector* of the variolous Poison, and of the Medical Knowledge required in those who Prescribe it; for here in the Case before us, the Medicine performed its Specific Effects successfully, even in the Hands of an Ignorant Man; but the Skill of the judicious Physician was evidently wanting to direct it properly, and avoid hurtful Consequences. Here again I must beg Leave to observe, that there is in Reality no Necessity for giving Mercury at these Times, in such a Manner as to affect the Salivary Glands; for when it is properly prepared, and united with Antimony, as it ever ought to be on these Occasions, it never has that Effect: Nay, I have some Reasons to believe, that Mercury alone, without being mixed and united with some proper Sulphur or other, though it be an Antidote in this Case, is not quite a safe One. These Reasons, the Public perhaps in due Time, may see at full Length: In the mean Time, let this serve as a Hint for the Prudent Practitioner to be cautious. I do not know any Opinion which has produced more hurtful Consequences, than a prevailing Notion, that very little Skill is required to prescribe those Sorts of Medicines, with Safety and Success, whose Specific Effects are certainly known. Yet it might with great Justice, in my humble Opinion, be made a Question, whether the Jesuit's Bark, for Example, which is acknowledged to be one of the most certain Specifics, as well as one of the Noblest Medicines in Nature, does more Mischief in the Hands of the Rash and Ignorant, or real Service under the Direction and Management of the Skillful. Sure I am that I have seen and been consulted about many *Chronic* Disorders in *North-America*, which I was convinced were originally produced by the premature and injudicious Use of the Bark, though at the same Time it was little suspected by the Patients: Nay, I am well satisfied, Disorders from that Cause are much more frequent than is generally imagined, and I doubt not but every judicious and Experienced Practitioner in *America* will agree with me in the Observation. Something to the same Purpose may likewise be justly asserted, with respect to Opium, another noble Specific; and upon the whole, the Poet's Remark, applied to Medicine, is universally true, where he says, ..

Nil prodest, quod non laedere possit idem.

But all that was at first taken Notice of in the *Jerseyman's* Preparation, was the favourable Small-Pox it constantly produced; the ill Consequences which followed from his Want of Judgment, in not being able to adapt the Regimen and Medicines to the different Constitutions he had to deal with, could not be immediately perceived: All those therefore, who blindly followed his Example, committed the same Errors, and I am sorry to find some did, who ought to have known better. This, however, was not the Case with all who practised the Method at that Time; and in particular, it gives me Pleasure to do Justice to the Judgment and Candour of Dr. *McKane* of *New-Brunswick* in the *Jerseys*, on this Occasion; for he inoculated a very considerable Number, about the same Time with Mr. *Barnard*, but was so far from acting the Mean and Ungrateful Part complained of, that he honestly owned, all his Patients were Prepared in the Manner directed in my Discourse, and that he took his Method originally from thence: He told me further, that he never gave his preparatory Medicines in such a Manner as to affect the Salivary Glands, and his Success was very great, having never had a Patient, so prepared, in the smallest Danger, nor could I ever learn, and I made it my Business to inquire, that any of them suffered in their Health or Constitution afterwards.

But there was something curious enough in the Behaviour of some of those *Philadelphia* Practitioners formerly mention'd. From the great Success of the New Method of Preparation, as it was call'd, all around them, nay by *Barnard* himself in their very City, they were under a Necessity of practising it themselves, and here lay the Difficulty: They were conscious this *New Method* was no other than the self same which I had so warmly recommended, and they had so violently oppos'd a few Years before: But it would have been a sad Mortification to Own this, neither did they care to allow the Ignorant *Jerseyman* the Honour of having introduced the Practice. What was to be done on this Occasion? A very modest Expedient was projected by one of them, and that was to make a bold Push towards securing the Credit of communicating the Method to the Public for himself; accordingly there was a Piece published in the *Pennsylvania News-Papers* sign'd *J. R.* evidently with that Intention, where neither the *Jerseyman* nor myself are taken the smallest Notice of. This Author professes to write out of pure Benevolence to his Fellow-Mortals, with a generous Intention to communicate to the Public what he had experienc'd to be a most successful Method of preparing the Body for the Small-Pox, and very candidly acknowledges the Obligations he lies under to Dr. *BOERHAAVE* for the Hints he had given concerning the Virtue of Antimony and Mercury, with Respect to that Disease.—But who will be able sufficiently to admire this Gentleman's Benevolence and Generosity, and above all Things his Candour, when it is known that this very identical Dr. *J. R.* was publicly charg'd by me in Print, with being one of the most violent and ungenerous Opposers of my Discourse when it first appear'd, where an Acknowledgment of the same Kind is made to Dr. *BOERHAAVE*, and the self same Sort of Mercurial and Antimonial Preparation recommended: I have not indeed, with Dr. *J. R.* recommended the free Use of Acids during the Antimonial Course, from an odd Notion which I and some others hold, concerning the strange Effects even a mild Acid might produce upon Antimony in the human Stomach. This, with some other Peculiarities equally judicious, I candidly acknowledge, to be Dr. *J. R.*'s own, nor do I believe any Body will endeavour to rob him of his Right: There has been many ungenerous Attempts to take mine from me, but Truth must appear at last. I never pretended to be the first that proposed this Specific Method of Preparation, but I do claim the Credit of having introduced it into Practice in *North-America*, at a Time when it was there and every where else in Disrepute, as I have clearly proved in the Beginning of this Paper; nor am I at all Doubtful of being able to make good this Claim against every invidious Pretender whatever. I very firmly believe the whole World will, before long, go universally into the Practice of this Method, as I am well satisfied, when it comes to be fairly tried, and thoroughly understood by the Learned and Skillful of the Profession, it will be found and acknowledg'd to be (what *BOERHAAVE* half predicted when he said *et ad indagandum impellit summa hinc futura humano generi utilitas*) one of the most useful Discoveries in Phycic that ever was made for the Be-

nefit of the human Race. The Advantages of receiving the Infection by Inoculation, over that of taking it in the natural Way, are, beyond all Question, very considerable, as I have clearly shewn in the Discourse; so that in favourable Constitutions of the Air, Inoculation alone, independent of any Preparation will generally succeed very well; and this has induced many People to think that there is little Occasion for any Preparation at all: But when a Constitution of the Air unfavourable to that Distemper prevails, as often happens, and a mortal Small-Pox spreads far and wide, the Case is vastly different, and every Precaution that can be used is then found absolutely Necessary. At such Times our Specific Method of Preparation has shewn it's Pre-eminence over that of all others, by constantly producing a mild and gentle Small-Pox; whilst other Methods under the best Management, were extremely precarious. About three Years ago, at *Charles-Town* in *South-Carolina* there was a very remarkable Instance of this Sort: A very mortal Epidemical Small-Pox raged there, and Inoculation was practised very unsuccessfully under the common Preparation; but my very ingenious and worthy Friend, Dr. *Alexander Garden* of that Place, inoculated a great Number with uncommon Success, and with his usual Candour publicly declared, that all his Patients were prepar'd by the Mercurial and Antimonial Method recommended in my Discourse. So very open and ingenuous was He in making this known, that tho' I was an utter Stranger in *South-Carolina*, having never been in that Province, yet a Number of Gentlemen there actually subscrib'd the Sum of Five Hundred Guineas to bring me from *New-York* to stay at *Charles-Town* while the Season for Inoculation lasted: But the Disease spread so fast that they were under the Necessity of inoculating a great Number together, by which Means the Affair was too soon over to allow sufficient Time for executing the Design. Now Dr. *Garden's* generous Behaviour has been so different from that of many others under like Circumstances, that I could not help taking Notice of it to his Honour on this Occasion. I shall now proceed to offer what I have further to say on the Subject at this Time.

Tho' I am thoroughly convinc'd that Mercury and Antimony properly Prepar'd and United, actually contain (what *BOERHAAVE* originally suspected) a real Specific Antidote against the Effects of the variolous Poison, nevertheless I am far from contending that such Medicines are either proper or safe in all Constitutions and Circumstances: On the contrary, I am certain they are not. There is no Question for Instance, that Mercurials (as the judicious *Huxam* well observes) in a too loosely covering dissolving State of the Blood, might produce very bad Effects: But ought not the attending Physician to judge of this Matter, and decline preparing such a Patient, until by a proper Regimen the Blood was brought into a fit State for it? This is frequently done for the Great-Pox, and why not for the Small? I am well satisfied, that Mercury under proper Management, is a more certain Specific against the Effects of the Variolous than the Venereal Poison: The same Caution then will serve in the one Case as in the other, for such Medicines ought never to be in the Hands of any other than prudent and skillful Men, as I have frequently in the Discourse itself, as well as on other Occasions, in the strongest Manner inculcated.

It has been already hinted, and it is certain, from many Observations, that there are particular Constitutions of the Air, which favour the Propagation of the Small-Pox through a Country, more at one Time than another; accordingly we find it took a Tour, of late Years, through the Provinces of *New-York*, *New-Jersey*, *Pennsylvania* and *South-Carolina*, and at present, it seems to be on its Way through *Virginia* and *Maryland*. Its travelling Path is a very dark one, inasmuch that not even those who should confine themselves constantly to the House, during the Season, could be absolutely certain of avoiding it, far less those who go much abroad. Seeing, therefore, *America* grows every Day more and more populous, as its Trade encreases, and the Intercourse between the distant Parts of this Continent, as well as with distant Nations, becomes more frequent, so it will be much more difficult for the future to avoid the Danger of catching this infectious Distemper, than it has been formerly: Nay, the very Dread many People are under about it, all their Lives, frequently renders them miserable, when every other Circumstance in their Situation, conspires to make them happy. Add to all this, that the Difference between the Danger of the Natural Infection, without

without a proper Preparation, and that of Inno-
culation with it, is immense, and admits of no
Sort of Comparison. For these Reasons, I should
think, it would be advisable for every one who
has not yet had the Small-Pox, but more especi-
ally those who choose, or are obliged to be much
in Company, to take the first convenient Opportu-
nity of being Prepared and Inocculated. I have
only farther to add, that if any Person has aught
to object to what has been Advanced, I am ready
to give all the Satisfaction in my Power, either in
a private Way, or Publicly, if it be demanded :
But as I have constantly put my Name to all I
ever Wrote on the Subject, if any should think
proper to oppose Publicly what I have said, I
hope, you, Gentlemen, will judge it but fair, that
they likewise should put their Names to their
Pieces ; and admit nothing Anonymous on the
Subject into your Paper : I cannot imagine you
will think this an unreasonable Request, and your
Compliance will oblige, GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

ADAM THOMSON.

• *Aphorism. Herman. Boerh. N.º. 1390. 1391.*

† *Id. ibid. N.º. 1390.*

• *Quisquis hæc ita exposita bene perpenderit, jure mirabitur
difficillimum medicum BOERHAAVIUM in animum sibi
inducere potuisse ut speraret fore fortasse invenitur
ANTIDOTUM SPECIFICUM veneno huic contagioso,
opopissum, &c.—Varro. & Morbil. Lib. Auct.
Ricardo. Mead. Pag. 50 & 51.*

† It shou'd seem then, could we produce a certain peculiar
Disposition of the Blood and Humours, by an Anti-
dote, we might elude the force of the various In-
fection ; and this indeed was talk'd of by some, but
I think on a very slight Foundation.—*Huxam's Essay,
&c. 3d Edit. Pag. 134.*

• See the Preface to his Aphorisms, *De cognoscend. &c.*
and to his Book, *De Materia Medica.*

• *Ovid. Trist. Lib. 2. v. 266.*

L O N D O N, August 11.

BY Letters from Guernsey we learn, that the Beginning
of last Week, one of their Privateers had taken a small
French Sloop founding in the Coast of that Island, and had
carried her in there ; the Crew of which assured them, that
the French intended to pay them a Visit soon ; but the In-
habitants are in high Spirits, trusting that they shall receive
sufficient Succours.

By a late Decree of the Parliament of Paris, the Jesuits
are totally annihilated, and rendered incapable of being re-
established.

Aug. 16. Amidst the Rejoicings in Oxford on Friday
Night, on Account of the Birth of a Prince, a Journeyman
Carpenter walked about the Streets, balancing a Ladder of
upwards of 20 Rounds on his Chin, with a couple of lighted
Candles at the Top.

Aug. 30. The following Letter was received Yesterday
Morning by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Whitehall, August 29, 1762.

My LORD,

I HAVE the Earl of Egremont's Directions to acquaint
your Lordship, that in Consequence of his Most
Christian Majesty's Nomination of the Duc de Nivernois,
to come here to treat of a Peace, the King has been pleased
to name the Duke of Bedford to go to Paris for the same
Purpose ; and his Grace's Appointment will be declared
on Wednesday next, the First of September. My Lord
Egremont thinks it may be of use to make this public in
the City as soon as possible.

I am, with the greatest Respect,

My Lord, your Lordship's

Most obedient humble Servant,

ROBERT WOOD.

To the Right Hon.
the Lord Mayor.

We hear, in Consequence of the Letter sent by Order
of the Earl of Egremont to the Lord Mayor, that there will be
a Meeting of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-
Council of the City this Day, in order to petition his Ma-
jesty, on Account of the Overtures for a general Peace.

The Preliminary Articles at present whispered about Town
as authentic, occasions many Objections, and much Mur-
muring, among all Degrees of People.

We hear that a certain illustrious Personage, equally
celebrated in the Cabinet and in the Field, has declared, that
as far as his Influence extends, there shall be no Peace but
what is honourable, and promises to be lasting.

Great Expectations are formed by the Public, of a certain
illustrious Commoner's Disposition, with respect to the
ensuing Peace, the Depth of which, we are assured, he is
athomming with the utmost Accuracy, in order to make
himself a thorough Master of its Tendency, and expose the
Principles on which it is founded, with his usual Ciceronian
eloquence, to the British Senate.

The following singular Toast was last Night drank in a
certain great and polite Assembly, near St. James's, viz.
A Continuation of successful War, or a glorious Peace, but
no Peace or Influence therein.

Yesterday Morning an Express was dispatched to the Lord
Chancellor, at his Seat at Grange in Hampshire, for his
Attendance in Council, on Affairs of Importance.

Some private Letters from Petersburg, brought by Yester-
day's Mail, insinuate that the Peasants were assembling in
great Numbers, in the Interest of the young Czar John, who
was set aside in 1740, when an Infant.

Other Letters say, that there is a great Ferment at Peter-
burgh, and a Revolt at Moscow ; in Consequence of which
some important Event may soon be expected.

The Prussian Colonel de Langenow entered Colberg the
20th Instant, with a Prussian Garrison ; and the Prussian
troops again occupy Konigsberg and the Fortrefs of Fre-
nicksburg in Prussia, where all Things are put on the

Footings of the Treaty concluded between the King and the
late Emperor of Russia.

If the Preliminaries were concluded and stated by us, and
the French and Spaniards have accepted of them and signed
them, it is impossible for us to recede ; so that it is thought
the Peace will be ratified as soon as the necessary Preparations
for the Treaty can be got ready.

It is expected that a Cessation of Arms will speedily be
published both by Sea and Land.

The following are reported to have been Part of the Pre-
liminary Articles :

Canada to be kept by Great-Britain.—The Fisheries at
Newfoundland, with Respect to Great-Britain, France and
Spain, are to be put on the same Footing as before the
War.—The Spaniards to cease Hostilities in Portugal, and
renounce their Claim to the Portuguese Crown.—The Ha-
vannah to be restored, if taken, and if not, Hostilities there
to cease.—The Neutral Islands to remain with Great-
Britain ; and Guadaloupe, Martinico and Belleisle to be
restored.—Senegal to remain with England, and Goree to be
restored.—Louisiana not having been yet attacked, to remain
of Course with its present Possessor.

The other Objects of less Importance, such as Minorca,
the Adjustment of Affairs in the East-Indies (which will
probably be done by Commissioners ;) German Concerns, and
a few maritime Matters, are to be referred to a Negotiation.

The above Peace, it is said, is separate, respecting Great-
Britain, France and Spain only ; no Congress will be held,
but it is not improbable that before it is signed the Powers
of the Continent will accede to it ; so that we hope there
will soon be a final Settlement of all Differences, and a
general Peace concluded ; at least it may reasonably be ex-
pected ; for when the French have drawn off their Assistance
to the Empress Queen, the King of Prussia having only her
to contend with, will soon oblige her to hearken to equitable
Terms of Accommodation.

It is thought that the Return of Sir Edward Hawke's
Fleet from the Coast of Spain was one of the Preliminaries
of the approaching Peace.

We hear that his Royal Highness the Duke of York will
soon be declared Bishop of Osnabrug.

Great Betts are laid, that a Peace with neither of the
Powers at War with us will be concluded in three Months.

It is reported that the Duke of Devonshire is to go Lord
Lieutenant of Ireland ; Lord Bute to resign his Place in the
Treasury, and to take the Office of Lord Chamberlain ; and
Lord Halifax to succeed Lord Bute.

September 6. His Majesty, out of his princely Zeal for the
Advancement of Religion and useful Knowledge, in every
Part of his extensive Dominions, hath been graciously pleased
to authorize the making a Collection throughout the King-
dom, for the joint Benefit of the two Colleges and Semi-
naries of Learning, lately established in the Cities of New-
York and Philadelphia, and hath Granted a Royal Bounty
of 600 l. towards forwarding so good a Design.

September 7. This Morning, about Two o'Clock, a Fire
broke out in the Press-yard, in Newgate, which entirely
consumed a Building at the Upper-end of the same, consist-
ing of four Rooms that overlooked the Garden belonging to
the College of Physicians, and did some other Damage before
it was got under.

It is supposed to have begun in the Apart-
ment of Captain Ogle, who has been many Years confined
in Newgate for the Murder of the Master of the Vine Ta-
vern, near Dover-street, Piccadilly : The Captain, together
with one Smith, a noted Horse Dealer, lately committed for
defrauding Mr. Alderman Masters, of Hay and Corn to a
considerable Amount, both perished in the Flames ; and have
not yet been found. Smith had upwards of 200 l. in Cash
by him, and Notes and Bills to the Amount of 460 l. more,
which last were all supposed to be entirely consumed ; but
have since been found on the Top of an old Brick Wall, and
delivered to his Wife, by whom he has left three Children :
It is imagined that when the Flames were approaching his
Room, and all Hopes of Life were over, that he threw his
Pocket-Book, in which were the above Notes thro' the
Bars of his Window. Morgan, the Highwayman, and the
young Man committed to Newgate the preceding Day, on
Suspicion of forging the 2000 l. Draught, narrowly escaped
perishing in the Flames : The rest of the Felons were re-
moved to the common Side : The Right Honourable the Lord
Mayor was present, and by his Presence and Example, greatly
encouraged the Men in their endeavours to extinguish the
Fire. The two unhappy Persons who perished, are supposed
to have called out for Help, near an Hour before the Flames
were discovered, and were seen hanging on the Bars of the
Window for a considerable Time before they dropped. One
of the Felons, it is said, in the Confusion, put on a Fireman's
Coat, and by that Means got off.

Captain Ogle, whose Sentence was respited on Account
of his being deemed a Lunatick, and in whose Room the Fire
began, as abovementioned, has been often heard to declare,
that he would one Day or other make a Bonfire of the Pri-
son ; and it is said that his Fellow-Prisoner, Morgan, heard
him striking a Light this Morning about One o'Clock, which
it is supposed was communicated to some Linnen in his A-
partment, and occasioned this dreadful Conflagration. Ma-
ny Houses adjoining to Newgate have been considerably da-
maged by it.

There never perhaps was greater Discontent known a-
mongst all Ranks and Degrees of People than at the supposed
Preliminaries of Peace ; if the Terms handed about are mis-
represented, a Declaration to that Effect, by Authority,
would greatly quiet the Minds of the Public.

They tell us at the West End of the Town, that the Ac-
counts published in the City of the Articles of Peace are
fallacious, and that the Conditions are much more glorious
to the Crown of Great Britain than ever yet.

On Monday the 23d ult. a Journeyman Nailor at Corke,
proposed to some of his Pot Companions, at a House in
Blarney-Lane, a Wager that he would swallow an Hen Egg
whole, which he attempted to do, after greasing it with
Butter, but unfortunately the Egg stuck in his Throat, on
which an elderly Woman of the Neighbourhood, of reputed
Skill, was called in, who gave him a Chuck on the Wind-
pipe, which determined the Matter by his sudden Death.

The Launceston Man of War, Convoy to the Mail Ships,
&c. from Piscataqua, has brought home upwards of 150,000 l.
in Dollars.

Yesterday a large Dealer in Smithfield-Market had his
Pocket picked of near 70 l. in Money, as he was viewing

the wild Beasts in the King's Head Inn. He did not ap-
pear much affected at the Loss, but said it would make him
remember Bartholomew-Fair.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Hunter at Sea,
August 26, 1762.

" Having this opportunity by a cutter, I send you the fol-
lowing particulars, which you may depend upon ; and though
they may seem trivial, may yet be the occasion of a rupture be-
tween the Dutch and English. We were cruising off the Texel the
23d, and fell in with a Dutch man of war and four ships under
her convoy ; we as usual, desired to search them, but were told
by the man of war, that his convoy must not be searched, hav-
ing strict orders from the States to protect them ; he likewise said,
he was bound to Goree in Holland, though he steered a direct
channel course ; and our having some suspicion of his convoy's
carrying on a contraband trade, as we could see one of them
loaded with masts, &c. made us keep close to him till last night
off Calais, when we fired a signal for a cruiser, and were joined
by the Tryal sloop, who we sent into the Downs, to ask the Com-
modore's advice how to proceed ; the Commodore's order was,
to take them into the Downs ; the Tryal in coming to join us, (which
she did about noon this day) made a signal for all cruisers ; the
Diana, Chester, and two cutters, joined us before she came up.
Capt. Adams, in the Diana, being Commodore, went to the
Dutch man of war, and desired him in the most genteel manner
to permit him to see what his convoy were laden with, but was
answered that he was determined to protect his convoy as long as
he was able. This gave greater reason to think they were some-
thing extraordinary. Capt. Adams dropped anchor, being deter-
min'd to search the ships, and withal to give the Dutch man of
war fair play, ordered the Chester, Tryal, Kingfisher, and Hun-
ter, to drop after of him, and not to fire a gun, but sent out
boats with an English jack hoisted in each of them, on board the
convoy. At the same time he ran along side of the Dutch man of
war, and told him, if he fired at the British flag, he would fire a
broad side into him ; the Dutchman answered, he might fire and by
damn'd, and directly fired two shot at our boats ; when Capt.
Adams gave him a shot, and immediately received a broad side
from the Dutchman ; on which an engagement ensued between
them, which lasted about 15 minutes. The Dutchman then struck his
colours, as did his convoy ; the first Lieutenant and six men were
killed, and the Capt. and three men wounded, and his rigging
much damaged ; the Diana had no body hurt, only received two
shot thro' her mizen mast, and a few grape in her sails.

" The Diana and he were well matched ; he had 26 revelo-
pounders, and our ship 28 on board, tho' she is a 32 gun frigate.
Myneer began very brisk, but soon finked, and the Diana
increased her fire every minute. The Capt. must be some bot-
tomed man, to throw away his men's lives as he did, but he
certainly did it to breed a quarrel ; we shall take them into the
Downs as soon as the wind is fair."

Sept. 11. It is given out, that the Terms of Peace will
not be signed until they be laid before the Parliament.

The Yacht that carried over the Duke of Bedford, was
but two Hours and 40 Minutes in her Passage from Dover to
Calais, as was seen by a Glass from the Cliffs.

Part of a Letter from the Hague, Sept. 3. " It is confi-
dently said, that the Court of Versailles, at the Desire of
that of London, hath consented to the holding a Kind of
Congress at this Place, if Spain should not be prevailed upon
to drop her Opposition to a Peace ; which many People
think she will not, because she is just now employing Agents
in Germany to hire Troops from the German Princes ; and
it is rumoured that a Body of Bavarians will soon enter into
her Pay."

On Friday the 27 ult. the main Body of the Allied Army,
with Prince Ferdinand at their Head, marched suddenly,
and with great Expedition, in Hopes to have attacked the
two French Marshals between the Fulda and the Lahn ; but
the French having received private Information of their
March, broke up their Camp, and retreated with Precipi-
tation towards Frankfort. It was thought the two Marshals
would have risked a Battle, had they been fortunate enough
to have joined the Prince of Conde ; but the Vigilance and
Activity of Prince Ferdinand and the Hereditary Prince had
totally prevented that Junction.

We are informed, that notwithstanding the Preparations
which are making for a speedy Peace, Eight or Ten Millions
will be raised for the ensuing Year.

Whitehall, Sept. 11. His Majesty has been pleased to
constitute and appoint WILLIAM FRANKLIN,
Esquire, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of
His Majesty's Province of New-Jersey, in the Room of
JOSIAH HARDY, Esquire.

ANNAPOLIS, November 25.

On Friday Morning last, between III and IV
o'Clock, a Fire broke out at the Dwelling-House
of Mr. CHARLES BROWNE, Merchant, near
Queen's-Town, in Queen-Anne's County, which
consumed that new commodious Building, and
the old Dwelling-House contiguous to it, with
all the valuable Furniture therein above the lower
Floor, many Stores for the House, and all Mr.
Mrs. and Miss BROWNE's Cloathing, except one
Suit, to each, of their common Apparel. This
Gentleman's Loss is said to be not less than 1300
or 2000 l. Happily his Desk, Books, seven Beds,
and the chief of the Furniture, and Plate, below
Stairs, were saved, by the Assistance of some
Gentlemen who that Night happen'd to Lodge
under his hospitable Roof. The Fire is suppos'd
to have been Accidental, and to have begun
Below, between the Waincotting and the Chim-
ney, and run up to the Top, where it was first
discovered.

Just at Publishing this Paper, we have received
the melancholly Account of the Death of the
Honourable PHILIP THOMAS, Esq; one of the
Members of his Lordship's Council of State, on
Tuesday last, at his Seat, at West-River, after a
long and lingering Indisposition, in the 70th Year
of his Age.

November 15, 1762.
To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER living
in St. Mary's County, near Chaptico, for Sterling
Cash, or London Bills of Exchange,

PART of a TRACT of LAND, lying Five
Miles above George-Town in Frederick County,
called *Friendship*, containing 76½ Acres, it is of
an excellent Soil, and has some Improvements on
it. Any Person inclinable to purchase may see
the Land, by applying to Mr. *Notley Maddox* who
lives on it, and know the Terms by applying to

ZACHARIAH BOND.

The Title is indisputable.

Patuxent, Nov. 22, 1762.

Left at the House of the Subscriber some
Time last Summer, a CASE, N°. 1, marked
I R, and directed to his Care. The Owner
proving his Property, and paying the Charge of
this Advertisement, may have it, by applying to

RICHARD PIERCY.

THERE is in the Possession of *James Arm-
strong*, living near *Deer-Creek*, in Baltimore
County, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Mare,
about 9 Years old, has no Brand nor Ear-mark,
some small white Saddle Spots, a short Tail, is
shod before, the Paces and Trots, and is about
14 Hands high.

The Owner may have her again, on proving
his Property, and paying Charges.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Subscriber, by
Bond, Note of Hand, or Open Account,
are desired to make immediate Payment of their
respective Debts. And as by my Lenity, many
have been due, and others, not fully settled, many
Years, I must insist that they now comply with
this Demand: But such as cannot at this Time
make Payment for their open Accounts, may at
least give their Notes or Bonds; that I may leave
my Attorney in Fact, as little Trouble as possible,
as I intend for Great-Britain early in the Spring:
Those who omit to comply with this Request, may
expect immediately to be sued without Exception.
And all those who have Accounts against me, are
desired to bring them in, that they may be adjust-
ed and paid.

ROBERT SWAN.

Having lately Removed my Store from Church-street,
to the South-west Side of the Dock, commonly cal-
led CARROLL'S WHARF, I have for Sale,

SUNDRY Sorts of DRY GOODS, consist-
ing chiefly of Broad Cloths, Half-thicks,
Negro Cottons, China, Cutlery, Linen Handker-
chiefs, spotted Gauze, Mullins, &c. Also Three
or Four likely Negro Girls, from 12 to 16 Years
of Age. Rum, Sugar, and choice old *Lisbon*
Wine, &c. &c. For Terms and Price, apply to

ROBERT SWAN.

Annapolis, November 10, 1762.

WHEREAS several of the Officers and Men
who composed the Maryland Troops, did
not in July last (when Lieutenant Colonel *Dag-
worthy*, and Dr. *David Ross* attended at Annapolis
and Queen's-Town, to pay away the Money, which
in Pursuance of a Warrant from his Excellency
Sir *Jeffery Amherst*, had been advanced to Lieut.
Colonel *Dagworthy* for that Purpose) either per-
sonally appear, or by others apply for the Ar-
rears of Pay due to them respectively; Notice is
hereby given, that Lieutenant Colonel *Dagworthy*
and *David Ross* will attend again at Annapolis, the
Third Monday in February next, in order to settle
Accounts with, and pay the Arrears due to such
Persons as shall then apply to them, or send proper
Powers to settle and receive what may be due to
them respectively: And those who cannot attend
themselves, are desired to have the Powers they
give to others, to receive what may be due to
them, regularly attested, and it is expected that
those who shall apply for what is due to the Estates
of such as are dead, will previously take out Let-
ters of Administration in the Counties where it is
most convenient for them to give Security.

TO BE SOLD,

A Servant Man, who is a Barber and Penuke-
Maker, and has above FOUR YEARS to
serve. Enquire of *Robert Johnson*, at Mr. *Ward's*
Store, at the Head of the Dock in Annapolis.

Just Imported from London, and to be Sold by the
Subscriber, at the Store of Charles Wallace and
Company, in Church-street, Annapolis,

ONE Pair of very fine Garnet Earrings, curi-
ously set in Gold, neat Tortoise Shell and
Pearl Toothpick-Cases with Gold Bezels, Variety
of Seals set in Gold, Gold Thimbles, Tortoise
Shell Snuff Boxes with Gold Rims, neat Paper
ditto lined with Tortoise Shell, Stone Sleeve
Buttons set in Silver, Variety of Stone Broches
neatly set in Silver for Free Masons and others,
Stone Stock Buckles, Silver Soup-Spoons, Ivory
handled carving Knives and Forks with Silver
Ferrits, neat Cork Screws, &c. &c.

GEORGE CLARKE.

To be SOLD by the Subscribers, at private or public
Sale, on the Premises, the 12th of December next,

A Valuable Tract of Land, whereon *Morde-
cai Moore* formerly dwelt, lying in Anne-
Arundel County, near London-Town, containing a-
bout 800 Acres, pleasantly situated, and of a good
Soil, some Parts thereof suitable for Meadow, o-
thers well Wooded, and the Title indisputable.—
The Whole will be disposed together, or divided
in such Manner as may best suit the Purchasers,
for Bills of Exchange, or Pennsylvania Currency,
one Half to be paid on the Day of Sale, and the
Remainder within 12 Months, paying Interest,
and giving Security if required, by

THOMAS MOORE, and
CHARLES MOORE.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, liv-
ing in Prince-George's County, near *Hannah
Brown's* Landing, about the Middle of last No-
vember, the following Creatures, viz. one Black
Mare about 13 Hands high, with a Blaze-Face,
and one white Foot, with two Glass Eyes, brand-
ed C P, and a Year-old Sorrel Mare Colt, with
one Glass Eye, no Brand.—Also a Bay Mare a-
bout 12½ Hands high, with a large Star and a
small Blaze, branded, I think, with something
like a Horse Shoe, with a Year-old Sorrel Horse
Colt, no Brand:

Whoever secures the said Mares and Colts, so
that the Owner may have them again, shall have
a Reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS, and in
Proportion for any Part of them, paid by

CHARLES PEARL.

To be SOLD to the Highest Bidder, at the Dwell-
ing-House of the Subscriber, on Monday the 29th
Day of November Inst. if fair, if not, the next
fair Day, for Sterling, Maryland Currency, or
Bills of Exchange,

A Parcel of NEGROES, consisting of MEN,
WOMEN and CHILDREN. Also HOR-
SES, MARES and COLTS.

SAMUEL LANE, Son of RICHARD.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER,
for Sterling Cash, or Current Money, on the last
Day of November,

PART of a Tract of Land called *Bachelor's
Forest*, lying in Frederick County, containing
342 Acres, well Timbered and Watered, and some
good Meadow Ground, whereon is two Tene-
ments, 100 Acres each; the said Land lying a-
bout 15 Miles from *Bladenburg*, on the Main
Road leading from thence to Frederick-Town, and
about the same Distance from George-Town. The
Sale to be on the Premises, and the Title indis-
putable.

BENJAMIN BEALL.

NEGRO PETER

RAN away from *Bush River* Furnace, in Bal-
timore County, and is imagined he will make
to the back Parts of Pennsylvania, as he was seen
on the Road leading from *Bush River* to York-Town:
Had with him, on the 15th instant October, a
small Grey Gelding; and had on when he went
away, a Felt Hat, Fearnought Jacket, a Pair of
large Tarr'd Trowsers, a white Shirt, and a Pair
of coarse Shoes; he is about 6 Feet high, very
black, and talks good English, and will almost de-
ceive any one by his crafty Lies; he has lately
had the Rheumatism, which has affected his Arms
and Legs.

Whoever secures the said Negro, so that he may
be had again, shall have Five Pounds Reward by

ISAAC WEBSTER.

Port-Tobacco, Charles County, Oct. 26, 1762.
ANY Master or Owner of a VESSEL, that
wants Freight to Glasgow, for about 300
Hogheads of Tobacco, may be supplied upon
reasonable Terms, by applying to

WALTER HANSON.

Baltimore, Oct. 26, 1762.

STRAYED or Stolen, on the 23d of September,
from the *White Grounds*, a large Bay Roan
Mare, about 7 Years old, and about 15 Hands
high, has no Mark nor Brand that is remembered,
Paces well, and Trots a little out of Hand, is
shod before, and had on an old Bell, scratched
upon it, *W. Ottey*.—Also, Stolen or Strayed out
of the Pasture at *Isinglass*, on Sunday Night the
24th instant, a Grey Horse, full aged, has no
Brand that is remembered, his Mane has been
lately thinned on the Under-side, his Tale long, is
about 14 Hands high, shod before, is poor in
Condition, and is used to draw.

Whoever will give Notice, or bring them to the
Subscriber in Baltimore-Town, or to his Plantation
on the *White Grounds*, shall have for the Mare,
Twenty Shillings, and for the Horse, Ten Shil-
lings, with reasonable Charges paid by

WILLIAM OTTEY.

Alexandria, October 28, 1762.

The SHIP *HICKS*,

JOHN SMITH,

COMMANDER.



Burthen Two Hundred Tons,
and upwards, well Manned and
fitted with Guns, &c. is daily
expected round from New-York
to Alexandria.—Any Person that
wants such a Ship to Charter for
any Port in Great-Britain, may have her on rea-
sonable Terms, by applying to the Master, or

CARLYLE and DALTON.

Just Published,

(Price 8 Coppers single, or 5s. a Dozen.)

The Maryland ALMANACK, for
the Year 1763,

CONTAINING every Thing necessary, and
many useful and diverting.

Likewise, is published

ALMANACKS Interleaved with fine Writing
Paper. Price, ONE SHILLING.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1580 Acres,
about 14 Miles from Baltimore-Town, on
the main Road leading from thence to Frederick
County, and convenient to a Merchant Mill.
For Title and Terms apply to ALEXANDER
LAWSON, in Baltimore-Town.

WANTED,

ACCURATE for *Dorchester* Parish, in *Dorches-
ter* County. Any Clergyman of the Church
of England, that can be well recommended, will
be employed by the Vestry, who has an Assignment
of Fourteen Thousand Pounds of Tobacco yearly,
to be paid as collected by the Sheriff, for his Sup-
port. Signed per Order,

ROGER JONES, Register.

THERE is in the Possession of *Abel Alket*,
living on the upper Part of *Elk-Ridge*, near
Mr. *Granbury Ridgely's*, taken up as a Stray, a
small Dark Bay Horse, about 11½ Hands high,
both hind Feet white, and a Spite in his off hind
Foot, branded on the near Buttock thus .
The Owner may have him again, on proving
his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Charles Gran-
bury Ridgely*, near Mr. *Shawden's* Iron-
Works, a small Dark Brown Mare, with a Star
in her Forehead, and a small Snip on her Nose,
branded on the near Shoulder with something like
a Diamond and a Stroke through it.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his
Property, and paying Charges.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by Jonas Green and William Bind, in Charles-Street. All Persons
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Length are inserted for 5s. the First Week, and 1s. each Time after: And Long Ones in Proportion.